

VAST FBI FINGERPRINT FILES TRAP CRIMINALS

The Littlehamptons Off To America

By Osbert Lancaster



"Is it true, Lady Littlehampton, that you were once acquainted with Paul Robeson?"

France's Navy In The Rocks

At Mers-el-Kebir (Arabic for "The Big Port"), Algeria, the French Navy is preparing to go underground.

French Naval Chief-of-Staff, Admiral Lemonnier, revealed that naval workers had begun hewing into the solid rock to build the world's first atomic naval base.

Mers-el-Kebir, one of the western gateways to the Mediterranean, which the Spanish held for 300 years before the French seized it more than a century ago, is a wide semi-elliptical bay next to Oran.

Entrance to the bay lies between two rocks—the Santon and the Santa Cruz—each more than 1,000 feet high, and dominating the area of the bay for its whole length, are the Mursadjo Heights, 1,500 feet.

The French are burrowing into the rock to provide a Gibraltar-like hideout for naval installations, workshops, control rooms, barracks, fuel dumps, food stores and offices.

The natural roof of rock, 1,000 feet or more thick, will protect them from the weightiest long-range missiles.

A plan is being made to allow for the maximum dispersal of individual ships, some of which will be able to shelter inside the mammoth rock rim.

The underground layout will be on the warship principle—a maximum compactness to cram the utmost in the smallest possible space.

COMPETITION FOR PISA

Ripley, Ohio.—Pisa has its leaning tower. Ripley has a slanting steeple.

The spire of the historic old Ripley Methodist Church here is tipped quite noticeably from the perpendicular. Visitors are not reassured when they are told it has leaned like that for almost 50 years.

"I'd still hate to live without the shadow of that thing. What would happen if it would snap off and come crashing to the ground?" they ask.

But families living close by are not worried. They know the steeple is braced with cables inside, and is periodically checked.

The church was erected in the troubled days after the Civil War in 1868.

A cyclone that swept through Ripley and surrounding towns in 1921 snapped several supporting timber girders in the church. A local contractor tried to repair the damage by shortening the supports, but that caused the weakened shaft to slant.

Since then a Cincinnati firm and several stepladders have worked on the spire to keep it safe.

By Fred Mullan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Fingerprints sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by police agencies are resulting in the identification of fugitives at the rate of 1,000 a month. Yet it was not so many years ago that the world's police had to depend on such things as "camera eyes" (officers with extremely good memories for faces) or on tattooing, branding and maiming to keep track of criminals.

It was not unusual in early ages to chop off a thief's hands. Those who did the chopping did not know it then, but they were destroying the one infallible means of identification.

The FBI has been building its fingerprint files for a little more than a quarter century. It now has 113,400,000 sets of prints, representing an estimated 75,000,000 persons. Of the prints, 10,111,000 are in the criminal files.

STARTED BY HOOVER

Establishment of the FBI's identification division was the first thing done by J. Edgar Hoover after he became director in 1924. Prior to that, the nation's police were dependent on the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Leavenworth (Kansas) penitentiary fingerprint files.

Those collections provided the nucleus of the FBI files, and establishment of the new central clearing house fulfilled an incident and growing demand by the nation's police chiefs for one central co-operative system. Hoover says criminal identification is the "most potent factor in obtaining the apprehension of the fugitive who might otherwise escape arrest and confine his criminal activities."

The ridges and depressions of the fingertips form about three months before birth and remain unchanged throughout life. And to date, no two individuals, even identical twins, have been found to have the same prints.

The Chinese centuries ago may have known the identification value of fingerprints, since they employed finger and hand impressions for sealing documents. However, such impressions may have had a symbolic value.

Another indication of early awareness of the prints is found on the face of a Nova Scotian cliff, where an Indian crudely carved in his "picture writing" the outline of a hand with ridges and patterns clearly marked.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the first practical application of fingerprints to identification. But here are some of the developments of the science:

Dr. Henry Faulds, an English scientist, wrote the first article on their practical use in identifying criminals. His article appeared in 1880.

TRIED OUT IN INDIA

A few months later the same magazine carried an article by Sir William Herschel, chief administrative officer in the Hooghly district of Bengal. Sir William told how he had used fingerprints for 20 years to identify government pensioners and prevent impersonations, and

to identify persons committed to jail.

A few years later, Sir Francis Galton, an English scientist, established that no two prints were alike, and set up the first major collection of prints. Almost simultaneously Argentine Juan Vucelich told of how he had made his first criminal identification through fingerprints.

The first authenticated use of fingerprints in the United States was in 1892, Gilbert Thompson, head of a U.S. geological survey in New Mexico, used his thumb impression to prevent forgery of commissary orders. Galton's work prompted the British government to assign Sir E. R. Henry, later to be head of Scotland Yard, to devise a means of classifying and filing prints. His system was introduced in England and Wales in July 1901, and became the basis for systems now used throughout the world.

TREMENDOUS FILES

To permit easier handling of the tremendous number in its files, the FBI devised its own modifications and sub-classifications, and it takes only a matter of minutes to check a print received from a police department.

New York prisons began compiling prints in 1903 and Leavenworth's warden of 1904, R. W. McCaughy, obtained authority to start a collection there. The Leavenworth collection was started on November 2, 1904, five days after the Henry system had been explained to St. Louis (Missouri) police by a Scotland Yard officer guarding the Queen's jubilee presents, then being exhibited at the St. Louis exposition.

Today, the FBI files cover acres of space on six floors of a Washington building.

Incoming prints arrive by mail and are sorted quickly on the sixth floor. From there, the cards go through a series of sections, and answers are prepared on the ground floor for transmission by telephone, telegraph, or mail to the inquiring police department.

Since it takes only four to five minutes to check a print, police on the west coast can, if it is a "hot" case, have an answer in 20 minutes from the time the prints are received in the mail opening room on the sixth floor.—United Press.

NEW X-RAYS TO ARREST OLD AGE

Swedish radiologist Arne Frantzell has developed a new technique for X-ray photographs which make them depict veins and water in soft tissue.

His method of accurately photographing soft parts of the body is the result of nine years' experiments at Uppsala University.

He showed experts in Stockholm recently that he had gone far towards perfecting a way to develop X-ray negatives into positives with greater clarity.

He's method increases the number of tones or shades that can be transferred to a print.

SLOWING AGE

Frantzell is photographing normal, healthy humans in age groups as part of a study on fatty degeneration (the process of ageing).

His photograph suggests that encroachment of old age does not depend on a person being "thick," energetic, abstemious or frugal—or the reverse.

Said Frantzell: "I don't want to raise false hopes, but we may, through X-ray photography, advance towards understanding and arresting processes of old age."

He believes cancers and tumours are more quickly detectable by his method of photography than by manipulation.

"WONDER DRUG" UNDER ATTACK

Is the "wonder drug" streptomycin doing more harm than good? Will it have to be abandoned? British and American scientists are arguing about it, but no clear answer to these questions is apparent.

Streptomycin was the first drug ever discovered which could attack tuberculosis germs, and the first ever to cure tuberculous meningitis—a disease previously considered 100 percent fatal.

The British Medical Journal stirred up the argument by a suggestion that streptomycin might have to be abandoned in the not far distant future.

The argument had been going on for a long time. The Americans had hailed the drug as one of medicine's greatest advances; the British had always been wary about it.

A few months ago one of Britain's greatest chest specialists, Dr. Geoffrey Marshall, called it "a stupid pig of a drug."

"I'm convinced we shall get something far better before long," he said.

Home Fleet At Gibraltar

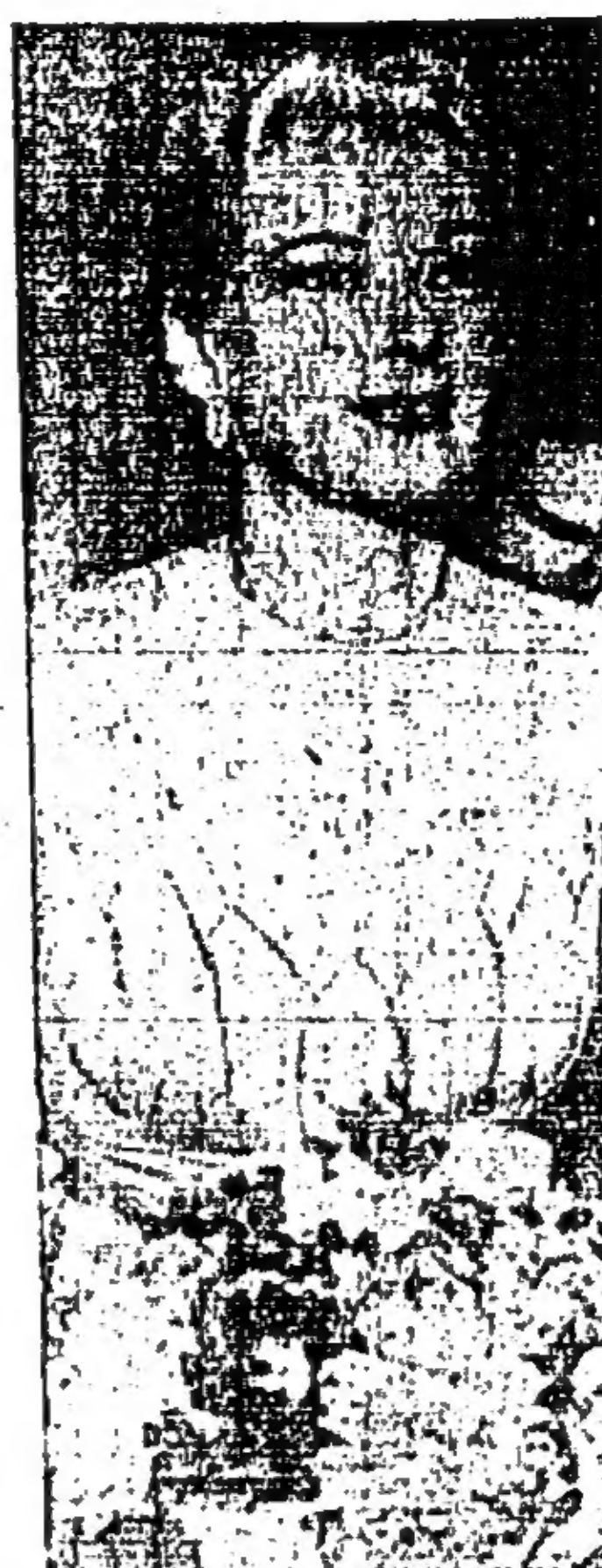
From February 2 until 27, ships of Britain's Home Fleet are being based at Gibraltar. During this period harbour drills and exercises at sea will be carried out, and some of the warships may visit other ports.

The Fleet will sail from Gibraltar to cruise in the Western Mediterranean between February 27 and March 20. Ships and squadrons will meet ships and squadrons of the Mediterranean Fleet and carry out exercises with them. From March 20 to March 22 there will be a full scale combined fleet exercise, ending when both Fleets arrive at Gibraltar.

Egg Overcrowded

Mrs. Oscar Knapp of Camden, Michigan, found things somewhat crowded in an egg she cracked. Inside were two yolks and another egg, shell and all.

NEWS IN PICTURES



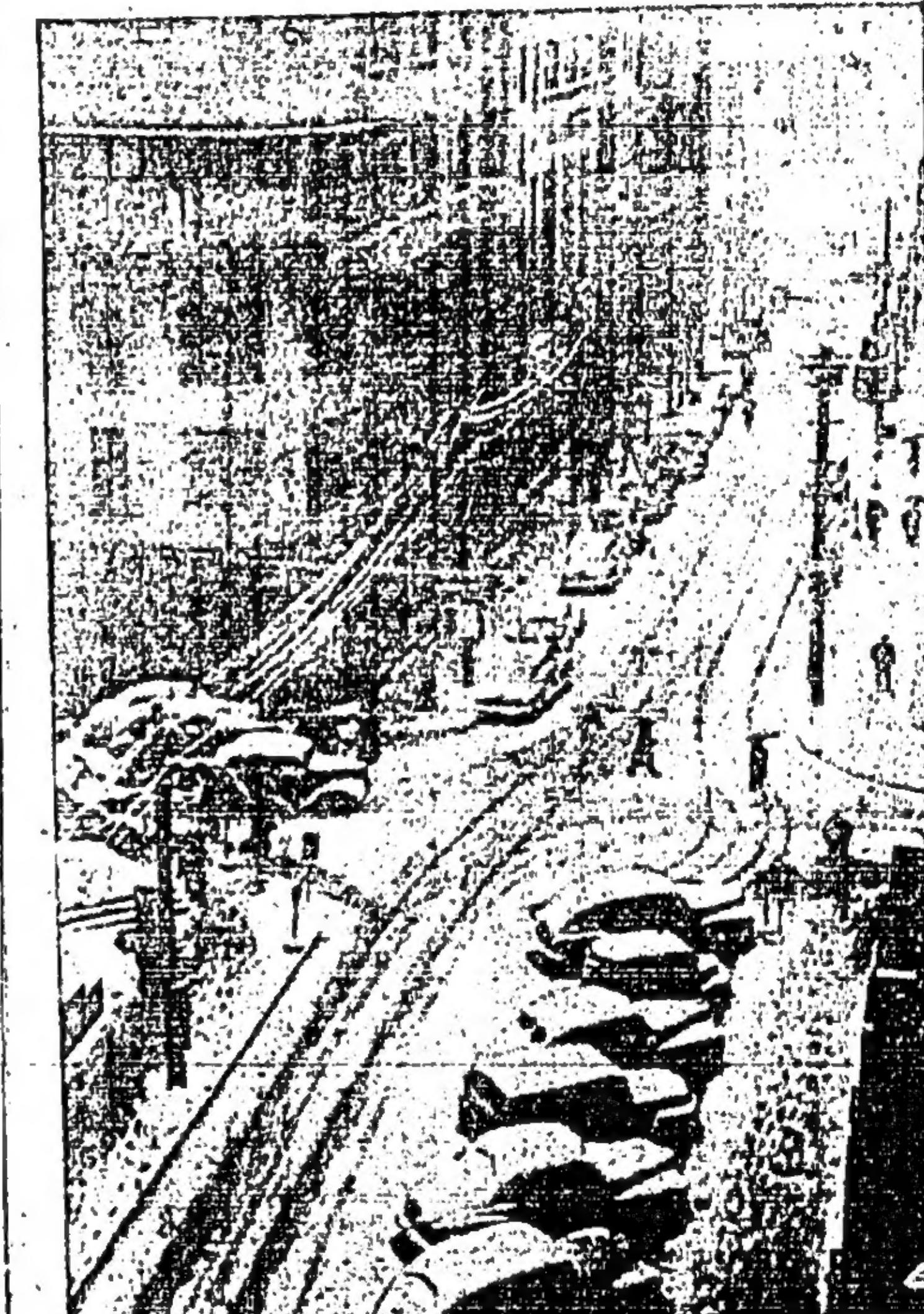
CHANGE OF COLOUR

Although actress Ruth Hussey has always been a brunette, she dyed her hair blonde for a role in a new film with Bing Crosby. She likes the result so much that she may keep it this colour.



SWEDISH TALENT ON DISPLAY

Works by Astrid Bergman and Lars Nordin are among the best pictures by young Swedish photographers represented at an exhibition in New York. The display, held in a bookshop, was the first American exhibition of Sweden's young photographers, and was well attended.



FIRST SNOW

A street in Tokyo covered with a two-inch snowfall, the first in Japan's capital this season. The snow was preceded and followed by rain, which didn't leave much trace of the white, flaky covering.



LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER—Mrs. Carter DeHaven gives a few last-minute pointers to her daughter, actress Gloria DeHaven, who is playing the part of her real mother in a film about the days when the Carter DeHavens were big names in show business. This is another time when mother knows best.



BERLIN'S SCHOOL ZOO—G. Schmidt, a teacher at a girls' school in the Eastern sector of Berlin, uses guinea pigs in a natural science lesson. The pupils have built their own zoo, which they run themselves. Starting with a white mouse, the girls gradually added snakes, turtles, pigeons, an alligator and some monkeys.

K. O. CANNON The Riddle of the Red Domino



LEE Liberty
AIR CONDITIONED
OZONIZED AND WARM

4 SHOWS AT
2.30, 5.15, 7.20
& 9.20 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY



ADDED ATTRACTION: Latest Paramount Noveltoon
"LEPRECHAUN'S GOLD"

LIBERTY MORNING SHOW DAILY
AT 11.00 A.M.
"COLOUR CARTOONS"

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



5 SHOWS TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



PART I: 12.30, 2.30 AND 7.30
PART II: 5.30 AND 9.30

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



ADDED ATTRACTION: WALT DISNEY'S COLOR CARTOON
"INTERIOR DECORATOR"

NEXT CHANGE! ROD CAMERON in "PANHANDLE"



MOVING DAY

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MONTAGU NORMAN

The man who brought Britain to the verge of collapse

by BERNARD HARRIS

LORD Norman, central figure of the financial crisis which sent the pound tottering in 1931 and drove Britain off the gold standard, died on February 4. He was 78.

When Montagu Norman was appointed Governor of the Bank of England in 1920, his predecessor, Lord Cunliffe, made this prophecy:

"I am to be succeeded by a man of whom few people outside the City have ever heard. His name is Norman. I predict that the whole world will hear of him, that he will remain Governor of the Bank of England as long as he draws breath, and that when he ceases to be Governor the Bank will cease to be a private institution."

That prediction proved true almost in its entirety.

ABANDONED THE GOLD STANDARD

THE whole world heard of Montagu Norman. He was Governor for 24 years—never before had anyone served in that office for more than five years—and he would have gone on still longer but for his doctors' advice.

And within two years of his retirement the Bank ceased to be a private institution.

Montagu Norman's pre-eminence in the mysterious

realm of finance provoked Professor Harold Laski, the Socialist, to lament in 1940:—

"Britain has been conquered twice in its history—once by William the Norman in 1066 and once by Montagu Norman in 1931."

He was referring to the action of the Government in abandoning the gold standard in 1931, six years after the country had been forced back on it, with the object, attributed to the Governor of the Bank of England, of being able to make "the pound look the dollar in the face."

It was to that action of 1925 that Montagu Norman's and the Government's critics attributed the collapse of our coal exports, and the coal owners' demands for lower wages that led directly to the General Strike.

HE LED THE SIMPLE LIFE

WHAT kind of a man was this Norman? He can be epitomised in one sentence—Montagu Norman was a good man who never made good decisions.

In private he led the simple life. He never wanted money for himself. He was abstemious in what he ate, and what he drank. He was, as a man, a self-sacrificing

example of what a banker should be.

His only frailty was his love of the art of showmanship.

The bare facts of his life are: that he was born in London on September 6, 1871, of a banking family, served in the South African War, where he won the D.S.O. and in 1933, at the age of 62, when he was being described as a confirmed bachelor, he married a grand-daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon.

WENT TO WORK BY UNDERGROUND

HE was fond of gardening and clay modelling. He was a landowner in Kent. He went to work often by Underground with his ticket in the band of his black hat.

That was Montagu Norman the man. Montagu Norman the banker was a different proposition. All that can be said in his defence is that the badness he showed in public life was due not to wickedness but to error.

At the end of the 1914-18 war he tried to make London the financial centre of the world again at any price.

He worked for the settlement of our £800,000,000 war debt to the United States. He mesmerised Stanley Baldwin into settling at a cost to us of £33,000,000 a year.

That was the first blunder. From it, and his successful advocacy of a return to the gold standard in 1925, all his other blunders sprang.

Never has one man taken two more economically disastrous decisions.

The terrible effort to carry out the terms of the Norman-Baldwin settlement brought Britain to the verge of collapse. It started disastrous forces which spread privation and misery through the world.

To meet the annual payments, Britain was drained of her gold stocks. It was an insufferable burden. Because we could not buy, producers all over the world were ruined.

By 1932 the British Government officially estimated the loss of world trade caused by the war-debt burden at £1,000,000 an hour (I repeat, an hour).

Never had the world faced such disorder. Montagu Norman was calm, unruffled. "Let the dogs bark," he said.

Earlier, believing that world recovery would be stimulated if European nations could be put on their feet, Montagu Norman encouraged the City of London to "invest" in Central Europe.

Money was poured into Austria, and gobbled up.

Hungary asked—and was given. Even the Reichsbank of Germany got a good helping.

Not one of the loans was ever repaid. They proved to be free gifts. They came in handy when Germany started re-arming.

All the money he had hoped to enrich the City of London with was lost—and Hitler was created.

That should have been the end of the story. But no. It went on.

A quarter of the Czech Government's gold reserve—£6,000,000—held in London was handed over in 1939 to Germany at the behest of the Bank for International Settlements, of

which Norman and Dr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, were directors.

As a result there were not enough blocked Czech assets to cover Czech debts due to Britain.

BUT HE MADE NO PROTEST

NORMAN was defended in the House of Commons on the ground that neither of them had been told. But Norman made no protest.

It was thought that the story would have ended with the outbreak of war. But his influence on Sir Kingsley Wood as Chancellor was as great as it was on Baldwin.

His principal opponents throughout these disastrous years were the Beaverbrook papers, the Sunday Express and the Daily Express.

They opposed the settlement of the American debt. They opposed the return to the gold standard. They opposed the lending of money to Austria. They opposed the lending of money to Germany.

They attacked him over the Bank for International Settlements. They attacked him over the Czech gold.

HIS MESMERIC INFLUENCE

WHAT, it has been asked, was the mesmeric influence which Montagu Norman seemed to exercise over successive Chancellors of the Exchequer?

The answer seems to be simply that he knew what he wanted and went on till he got it.

"I am a banker, not a politician," he said once. But there did not seem to be a politician who knew sufficient tricks to handle the simple banker.

—(London Express Service)



Lord Norman

C.V.R. Thompson First Man Carol

NEW YORK.

BROADWAY is queuing for "The Third Man." The crowds are turning up, not because the sky signs say "The zither will put you in a dither," but because of reviews that made Hollywood jealous.

"Matchless artistry," said Seymour Peck, Broadway's hardest-to-please critic. "A Titan of genius," said the Daily Mirror's Justin Gilbert of director Carol Reed. "Stunning," said the Daily News.

Concluded the World-Telegram's critic: "I am willing to bet I have seen the outstanding film of 1950."

I do not know what Broadway would be doing without Britain just now. Leslie Banks, Arthur Margeson, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Ernest Thesiger, Alec Guinness are all in established hits.

They are also raving over David Cole, a 13-year-old London boy, who won all the applause in a dramatisation of Henry James's thriller, "The Turn of the Screw."

And in the non-musical fields most of the plays are British. Two Shaw plays, "The Devil's Disciple" and "Caesar and Cleopatra," are increasing the G.B.S. tax worries and the Treasury's dollar hoard.

T.S. Eliot's "A Cocktail Party" is a solid hit. And even the inconsequential "Clutterbuck" by Denn Levy is headed for a longish run.

NEXT TIME America has an election (1952) it may be a little easier for Britain to follow. A big drive has begun to simplify the electoral system. If it is passed the new system will reflect the popular vote even more accurately than the British system.

REVISED course for Territorial in South Carolina, one of America's Southern States, will provide training in how to rescue victims from lynch mobs.

WOMEN, getting worried, because they now outnumber men, were assured that they could still find a husband. Dr. Margaret Mead, an expert in such things, said: "Any woman who wants to get married, can still find a man unless she is deaf, dumb, and blind. Men are more willing now than ever to marry any girl they can get."

NANCY Youth Will Be Served

By Ernie Bushmiller



British Secret Service Accused

Madrid, Feb. 19.—The Falangist newspaper *Arriba* charged today that the British secret service was linked with recent counter-revolutionary activities in Spain. The article, signed "Macaulay," said to be the pen name of a high Spanish official, said: "It is no secret that certain British agents and conspirators are interfering in the internal life of our nation and establishing relations with outlaws and undesirable elements." — United Press.

TORY POLICIES ATTACKED

Coventry, Feb. 19.—Mr. Philip Noel-Baker today blamed the Conservative Party for "destroying the hopes of Russian co-operation."

Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in a political speech in a bomb-scarred Coventry, attacked the Conservative party's record in foreign affairs. He said: "It will take more than one parliament for the world to bury this memory."

Mr. Noel-Baker also attributed the hydrogen bomb dangers and fears to the Conservative Party. "We have the H-bomb because we had the second world war because the League of Nations was destroyed and because pledges of the covenant for all round disarmament by international agreement were not carried out."

He pointed to the Conservative failure of the League of Nations to stop the Japanese aggression in Manchuria. "In 1925 the Conservative Party destroyed the Geneva protocol. In 1932 and 1933 they rejected all round proposals first of President Hoover and then of President Roosevelt. In the last years before the last war they destroyed the hopes of Russian co-operation. Those who saw it closely, and I was among them, believed that Litvinov understood the principle of collective security and that Marshal Stalin would have supported him for collective security through the League against Fascists and Nazis."

He said the problem most affecting Britain today is one of armaments and threat to peace. He said that atomic control requires "inroads on national sovereignty" and asked, "Who has the best hope of eventually persuading the Russians that their policy is wrong—the Conservatives with their lamentable and ungrateful record, or the Labour government who have always believed in collective security?" — United Press.

Coal Miners' Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

until a contract is signed with major producers. The operators conceded that "pickings will be slim" when they open the mines for work tomorrow.

"If we thought it would do any good, the miners would be glad to go back to work," said T. Scott, treasurer of an Allegheny and Ohio Coal Company local union. "I for one would rather stay out until that contract is signed, sealed and delivered."

Field reports appeared to reverse the optimistic statement by President Truman's fact-finding board which yesterday reported that going back to work will be enough to avert a coal crisis. Industry observers also believed that enough miners would go back to the pits to forestall court action against the union.

However, reports from district union leaders made it virtually certain that the 372,000 strikers would not go back to work. Tomorrow Federal Judge Richmond Keach holds a hearing in Washington to decide whether the temporary anti-strike injunction should be extended to the 60-day period provided by the Taft-Hartley Law. — United Press.

Nanking Bombed

Taipei, Feb. 19.—The Air Force announced today that three Nationalist B-25 bombers had bombed Nanking this morning while the people were still celebrating the spring festival.

The raiders dropped many bombs on the city's power plant causing heavy damages. The planes returned safely around noon.

The airfield at Hainan also stepped up an attack on Luchow Peninsula sinking a number of Communist junkies along the coast. It was officially announced that a total of 65 Communist were captured during the landing attempt. — United Press.

FRANCE AND CHURCHILL HINT TO RUSSIA

Not Prepared To Be Left Out

St. Etienne, Feb. 19.—France did not intend to be left out of any negotiations resulting from Mr. Winston Churchill's suggestion of a new Western approach to Soviet Russia, the French Prime Minister, M. Georges Bidault, indicated in a speech here today.

"Mr. Winston Churchill—who was our champion and our friend in international conferences at which we were not present, and when a claim was raised to settle the fate of the world without France—has just pronounced at an electoral campaign meeting in favour of a three-power conference," M. Bidault said.

"I have difficulty" in believing that his idea is in its final form."

M. Bidault, speaking on national defence, said that his Government would seek further legal powers, if necessary, to prevent the sabotage of national defence. He was speaking after the Ministry of the Interior had circulated its regional representative giving instructions for fighting such sabotage and particularly the Communist attempts to hold up arms and supplies for the French forces in Indo-China.

M. Bidault said it was the Government's duty to see that defence was assured in all the territories of the French Union and that sabotage and violence were prevented or suppressed.

He added: "Its means of defence against aggression will, if necessary, be strengthened on the legislative plane. It is intolerable that organisations, under the theoretical cover of trade unionism, but whose aspiration is unfortunately not doubtful, should presume to oppose decisions taken to ensure the security and assume the duties of France."

AFFAIR OF THE GENERALS
M. Bidault said that all possible light would be shed on the "affair of the generals" now being investigated by a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry following the leakage of national defence documents referring to Indo-China.

"All documents are in the hands of the investigators," he said. "No service rendered, nor post held, will be able to protect anyone against the justice of the nation."

Demonstrators who shouted hostile cries as M. Bidault's party drove through St. Etienne were dispersed by the police. Two people were injured in scuffles and 20 people, including Negroes and North Africans, were detained.

The local Communist-led trade unions had called for demonstrations to coincide with the Premier's visit. — Reuter.

Garrison Players To Present Comedy

The well-known comedy, "George and Margaret" is being presented on Wednesday night by the Garrison Players.

It is a quick-moving play, witty in dialogue and with a liberal helping of good fun. Bookings can be made at Messrs. Moutrie's, Ltd.

Johannesburg, Feb. 19.—A European police sergeant was killed when police intervened in a faction fight among 100 Basutos in the Bophuthatane, 30 miles from Johannesburg, last night. — Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The boss just presented me with this new cure for colds! Could that be a gentle hint—no more days off?"

Rowdy Berlin Meeting

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Communists cat-called and shouted out anti-Western slogans at a West Berlin party rally today when the West German Minister of Justice, Dr. Thomas Dehler, addressed his comrades of the Free Democratic (Liberal) Party.

"We know that we cannot come to terms with the spirit of the East," Dr. Dehler shouted to his interrupters.

Continuing his speech, the Minister, who was severely criticised recently for publicly minimising Germany's responsibility for the last two wars, said that Germany must again become a full member of the European community with equal rights.

For this reason the Federal Republic must have a stronger foreign policy, Dr. Dehler said. "The world must be rid of the notion that Germany is a destroyer of the peace. Germany's guilt must not be anchored in world history for all time."

Germany could only be free in external affairs when she had won her internal freedom, he said. Those who valued freedom should unite to overthrow tyranny.

Herr Carl Hubert Schwenneke, the Berlin chairman of the Free Democratic Party, thanked the left wing interrupters for giving the Federal Minister of Justice "a firsthand example of the dangers which Berlin has to contend with."

He asked Dr. Dehler to invite the whole Bonn Cabinet to Berlin for Whit Sunday to give a demonstration of "real democracy" to the 500,000 Communist-led youths who intend to stage a rally in Berlin then. — Reuter.

RADICALISM ATTACKED

Hamburg, Feb. 19.—Heinrich Hellwege, chief of the Right-wing German Party, at a party meeting here today urged resistance to radicalism whether from the Left or the Right.

"Radicalism in any shape is fatal for our people," he said. Last week's acquittal of the former German Party Parliamentary delegate, Wolfgang Heider, who was charged with anti-Semitism, had been poor service to the young German democracy, Hellwege said.

Herr Jacob, German Party district leader in Hamburg, disclosed today that 12 Party members had been expelled last year for having tried to get in contact with Otto Strasser, prominent figure in the nationalist pre-Hitler Black Front. — Reuter.



Four days old, Barbara Schneiderhan poses for her first picture with her mother, Vienna opera star Irmgard Seefried, 30. Madame Seefried has sung in London, Rome and Paris, also at the Salzburg Festival. She is married to Wolfgang Schneiderhan, solo violinist, former leader of the Vienna Philharmonic. — (London Express Service).

Guerilla War In Sikang

Taipei, Feb. 19.—The Chinese Nationalists reported today that 40,000 of their troops have arrived safely in the province of Sikang and are reorganising guerrilla warfare as last the Communists.

The 40,000 are remnants of the former 250,000 "Iron" army of General Hu Sung-nan. — Associated Press.

AMERICAN CLASH WITH BULGARIA

Washington, Feb. 19.—The State Department refused to comment today on reports that the United States might break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria this week.

Informed diplomatic quarters said, however, that a rupture would "certainly fit into the pattern" of recent American-Bulgarian dealings.

It was authoritatively stated that Bulgaria had not yet replied to the stern American note in which the State Department threatened to break relations unless the Communist satellite nation backed down from its attempt to expel the United States Minister, Mr. Donald Heath.

Dr. Peter Voutov, Bulgarian charge d'affaires here, was summoned to the State Department last week and bluntly informed that the United States expected an early reply from Sofia.

The Bulgarian note, delivered on January 19, declared Mr. Heath "persona non grata" in Sofia and demanded that he be recalled. The note repeated Bulgarian charges that Mr. Heath had conspired with "enemies of the state" in an effort to overthrow the Communist government.

The State Department immediately replied with a note branding the charges "wholly false" and asserting that Bulgaria knew well that the charges were a tissue of lies for withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany. Unless Bulgaria stopped trying to expel Mr. Heath, and in general improved its treatment of American diplomats, the American reply said, the United States would have "no alternative" but to conclude that Bulgaria "does not desire normal relations." — United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Hongkong Calling. Programme Summary: 6.55, Children's Hour. Conducted by Jack Hall. (Studio): 7.00, World News. (Studio): 7.15, Billy Macquarrie. Presented by Raymond Mulholland. 7.30, "Off the Record." Presented by Ronnie Gibbons. (Studio): 8.00, "From the Editor's Room." (Studio): 8.15, "I Like What I Like." Presented by John Nelson. (Studio): 8.30, "The German Miracle." A Talk by Thomas Mann for the 25th Anniversary of the B.D.C.S. (B.D.C.S.): 8.30, "Concerto." Piano recital by Eileen Joyce. (Piano) with the Hong Kong Orchestra conducted by Leslie Howard. 10.15, "Spanish Night." Introduced by "Betina." (Studio): 10.30, "From the Ballet." Recital by Eileen Joyce. (Piano) with the Hong Kong Orchestra conducted by Leslie Howard. 10.45, "Music for Dancers." 11.15, Weather Report. World News. (London Relay Recorded). God Save the King. 11.30, Close down.

Shamshuipo Fire

Shortly after midnight yesterday a small fire broke out in a knitting factory in Yuen Chow Street, Shamshuipo. Two appliances from the Kowloon Fire Brigade quickly put out the blaze, which fortunately resulted in no injuries to anyone.

The Musical Baby

Red Manoeuvres In Germany

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The Russians have increased their military forces in Germany during recent months to an estimated 400,000 men, reliable sources said yesterday. The combined forces of the United States, Britain and France number approximately 250,000 in Germany.

Last summer, the Russians had about 350,000 men in Germany, on the basis of reports reaching Western Allied quarters.

The Russian increase has resulted from cancellation of or perhaps delay in demobilising their class of 1926. This class should have been returned home last autumn following manoeuvres. For some unexplained reason, these troops were reported to have been given furloughs instead of going home for good.

It could not be learned in Berlin whether this delay in demobilisation of the 1926 group applied only to troops in Germany or to all Soviet forces regardless of where they are located.

The halt in demobilising occupation troops marks the first time since the end of the war that the Russians have failed to send classes home on schedule, Western authorities said. The last group to be sent home, the class of 1927, went in December, 1946.

The estimated 400,000 Soviet troops in Germany are little more than one-half of the 750,000 here early in 1946, when all four occupation powers made large-scale reductions.

Reliable reports indicate that the Russians have six armies in East Germany, of which four are highly mechanised. These six armies contain approximately 250,000 men.

Another possible explanation for keeping the Russians here was that while in Germany, troops live off German economy and the expense to Russia of feeding them is virtually nil.

THE NEXT MOVE
On the other hand, there are indications that the Soviets have not abandoned the scheme for withdrawal of all occupation troops from Germany. The recently as two days ago, the Russian-controlled Communist National Front in East Germany advocated again the withdrawal of troops, a united Germany and signing of the peace treaty.

The Western authorities are well aware such a move would mean the United States pulling out of Europe, while the Soviets withdraw only to Poland, three hours from Berlin. Once the American troops leave Europe, it is felt, only war could bring them back.

Thus the Russians would be in a position to infiltrate back into Germany through the Communist Party and the controlled police army of East Germany, and perhaps seize all of Germany without actually fighting for it.

The United States High Commissioner, John McCloy, said in Berlin last week that the United States had no intention of withdrawing from Germany or Berlin or of being forced out. — United Press.

Egyptian Cost Of Living Bonus

Cairo, Feb. 19.—The Egyptian Government tonight announced the grant of an \$8,000,000 cost of living bonus to 200,000 civil servants.

The bonus will mean a 50 percent increase in pay for Government servants whose wages are now less than £20 a month.

Those earning more than this will get increases on a sliding scale, with a minimum rise of 10 percent. — Reuter.

Professor

Still Missing

Professor John Kennedy Ridout of the University of Hongkong who disappeared last Thursday is still missing.

The Police have made a search of the neighbouring hills near the University and Bowen Road, but have found no signs of the 36-year-old Professor of Chinese studies.

The Professor arrived here last month from Australia to take up his present post. He obtained his degree in the Chinese and Japanese language at Oxford and London Universities and later obtained a Chair in Chinese at the University of Sydney.

Professor Ridout is six-foot-two, has grey hair and a black moustache. He was last seen wearing a grey tweed suit.

NEED FOR DIRECT TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

be on a Foreign Ministers' level—not by heads of States.

Mr. Harold Stassen, Republican leader, went further and urged atomic talks "immediately," attended by the heads of States and their Foreign Ministers. But he thought the prospects of success were not bright.

The most optimistic view came from Lord Beaverbrook, the British newspaper magnate and highly independent Conservative. He said in a signed article in his newspaper, that a top-level agreement between Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin was possible on the basis of the former's character, "which Marshal Stalin admired," and his political philosophy, "which Marshal Stalin understood." — Reuter.

Noisy Competition For Morrison

Chatham, Kent, Feb. 19.—The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, competed with a lion and a lioness for the attention of an Election audience in a Chatham theatre, tonight.

The animals roared in their cages behind the stage, despite the efforts of their tamers to quieten them, while Mr. Morrison addressed the meeting.

He finished his hour-long speech amid applause, though his audience had occasionally found it difficult to hear him above the lions' roars. — Reuter.

MURDER CHARGE

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 19.—Robert Kinloch, aged 40, a planter from Fyfe, Scotland, was committed for trial here today on a charge of murdering a 22-year-old Malayan woman on the Ulu estate in Trengganu. Kinloch reserved his defence.

It was stated that the woman, Esah Binli Ismail, was found shot in Kinloch's bedroom on December 22, 1949. She died five days later from two pistol bullet wounds. — Associated Press.

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Test Match

COMMONWEALTH XI MAKES POOR START IN ITS SECOND INNINGS

Madras, Feb. 19.—The Commonwealth cricket team gained a first innings lead of 11 runs against India in the fifth and final "unofficial" Test match which was continued here today and made a poor start in their second knock.

India were all out for 313 runs in reply to the Commonwealth total of 324, and when stumps were drawn the touring side made 45 for two wickets in their second innings. There are two more days remaining for play.

India started the day cautiously when Adhikari and Kishenchand continued their innings and dug themselves in until Tribe, spinning disconcertingly, had Adhikari caught at silly mid-on by Alley.

Though the new ball was due half an hour after the start of the day's play, Jock Livingston, the Commonwealth captain, had not claimed it by lunch.

At the lunch interval India had taken their overnight first innings score of 103 for five wickets to 200 for six.

The new ball was taken by the very first delivery Umrigar.

LEAGUE CRICKET

KCC Juniors Within Three Points Of Championship

Kowloon Cricket Club Juniors moved within three points of becoming the current season's Second Division Cricket League Champions last Saturday when they defeated the IAF at Kai Tak by eight wickets in a whirlwind of batting.

KCC were given 95 minutes in which to score 139. They obtained the winning run in the last over of the day, thanks mainly to S.V. Gittins, who batted with impressive confidence and skill, helping himself to 73 not out.

That the visitors were able to beat the clock was in part due to enterprising batting, in part to a series of fielding mistakes by the IAF.

At least five not very difficult catches were dropped and two or three other tricky chances allowed to slip by.

"Tinker" Lee especially found Dame Fortune smiling on him, and he showed his appreciation by hitting up a fast 39. He and Gittins added a valuable 70 runs for the second wicket, when after Gittins dominated the scoring and with Randall (17) added another 60.

As soon as the winning run had been made, Randall lost his wicket attempting a third single. It was a batsman's day. Ozilve collected a hard-hitting, though none-too-confident 61 and Norris displayed sound

"Test" Drawn At Sookunpoo

The Indian Merchants drew with the Pressists in the Fifth Test Match at Sookunpoo between the two teams on Saturday morning, the two sides being at full strength, and it was decided to hold another match later in the season as the score now stands at two victories for either side and one draw.

Scores were:

PRESSISTS			
M. A. Freeman, not out	53		
J. G. McFarlane, c. Ramchand b. Murlani	22		
B. W. Campin, b. Manik	5		
A. H. Pinnell, lbw, Murlani	1		
J. Tsui, c. T. Ramchand, b. N. Ramchand	17		
V. V. Kolachoff, b. Murlani	1		
P. Ibbotson, not out	0		
Extras	0		
Total (for 5 wickets)	119		

INDIAN MERCHANTS			
T. Ramchand, b. McFarlane	6		
T. Nari, c. Campin, b. Freeman	4		
K. Lalchand, lbw, McFarlane	0		
B. K. Murlani, c. Tsui, b. Campin	17		
G. Gurbux, b. Freeman	0		
T. Uttam, b. Freeman	0		
F. T. Melwani, c. Freeman, b. Beevers	0		
B. Manik, c. Pinnell, b. Beevers	1		
N. Ramchand, b. Beevers	3		
J. K. Murlani, not out	1		
Chandni, out out	0		
Extras	0		
Total (for 9 wickets)	58		

BOWLING			
Gurbux	O	M	R
Manik	6	1	30
Murlani	7	1	13
N. Ramchand	5	10	1
Melwani	1	3	—

BOWLING			
Gurbux	O	M	R
Manik	6	1	30
Murlani	7	1	13
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Melwani	1	3	—

SKI JUMPING CHAMPION



Hans Bjornstad (above), a 21-year-old Norwegian gardener, won the World Ski Jumping Championship at Lake Placid, N.Y., with amazing combination and form. Bjornstad jumped 224 and 223 feet on his two trials on Intervales Olympic Hill to score 220.4 points.—AP Wirephoto.

Four Clubs With A Chance Of The "Double"

London, Feb. 19.—Clubs with chances of the League Championship and the Cup "double" look like reaching the semifinals of the Football Association Challenge Cup competition this year.

They are probably the four most powerful clubs in the League, namely, Derby County, Liverpool (the present League leaders), Arsenal and Manchester United, but they will have to break a record of more than 50 years' standing if they are to achieve the double.

Only two clubs in history have gained this distinction. In 1899-00, Preston North End, the famous "Invincibles," won the League Championship without losing a match, and the FA Cup without having a goal scored against them.

The second and last occasion the double was achieved was in 1897 by Aston Villa.

Two of the probable semi-finalists, Derby County and Manchester United, have already won the Cup since the war. Arsenal have won the Cup twice in 1929-30 and 1935-36, but Liverpool have never been successful though they won the final in 1913-14, when they lost 1-0 to Burnley.

Of course, Major Frank Buckley's rising young Liverpool team may spring a surprise by beating Arsenal and would mean a team with promotion and Cup prospects appearing in the semi-finals.

Cup results generally show that even in the hustle of the Cup competition good clubs football players and that why Leeds are doing so well.

Leeds United have some stiff obstacles to clear if they are to win the Cup, let alone gain promotion, but they can take heart from the fact that in 1930-31 West Bromwich Albion won the Cup and gained promotion to the First Division, a unique distinction.—Reuter.

The women's event had been won on Saturday by the World Champion, Miss Aja Vrzanova, of Czechoslovakia.

Kiraly won the men's event with a points total of 191.671.

Tremendous applause greeted the popular Hungarian Champion in both events. The crowd gave three cheers for the winners.

Selbit, of Austria, with 180.171 points, took second place in the men's event.

H. J. Andersen, of Norway, made mention of winning the Championship by finishing fifth in the 10,000 metres race. His time was 17 mins. 40.8 secs.

The American, Johnny Werker, who had led the field after three of the four events, finished 10th in this race.

The 10,000 metres was run under the best conditions of the Championships, the temperature having dropped to freezing point and every skier established himself as the outstanding skier of the year as this 28-year-old Norwegian truck driver had previously won the Norwegian and European titles.

He did a superb run in the 10,000 metres. He had to beat Werker the 25-year-old American school-teacher, by 42 secs. to win the title, but excelled himself with a 75-sec. margin.

Odd Lundberg, who was second in this event, won the world title in 1948.—Reuter.

"WHITE RIBBON"

St. Moritz, Feb. 19.—Laccedelli, of Italy, today won the famous St. Moritz "White Ribbon"—a downhill race and a slalom—with a total of 2.08 points. Othmar Schneider, of Austria, was second with 2.22 points, followed by his compatriot, Karl Fahrner, with 4.87 points.

Switzerland won a contest against Italy, comprising a slalom, a slalom-long distance and jumping. Italy carried off only the long-distance event.—Reuter.

ONLY COMPROMISE CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF ATHLETIC AMATEURISM

SAYS CORNELIUS RYAN

The problem of athletic amateurism in the United States is a complex one—so complex that it may never be "solved," but only arranged by compromise.

The problem has been widely debated in America in recent months because of attempts by officials of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to expel seven colleges for violations of the NCAA "sanity code."

This code was drawn up two years ago, and provides that an athlete cannot be paid, that he must attend a full schedule of classes and get passing grades, and he must pay his own room rent and board, and if he has a job, he must actually work at it and cannot be paid more than the normal wage for that job.

He can accept no gifts from alumni. He is allowed to accept free tuition and laboratory fees on an athletic scholarship from the college, and can have one free meal per day during the season of his sport.

He also challenged the great majority of other schools to play honestly that they had never at any time violated the strict code. Most sports writers agreed with the seven schools that the code is violated daily in almost all colleges.

College sports today are a big business, especially football and basketball. The colleges need this big income to finance sports such as track, soccer, swimming, tennis, golf and baseball, as well as the intramural sports programme.

In some cases, football money has provided new science laboratories or new libraries. But a college doesn't make big football or basketball money unless it has a good team, and that means good players. There is competition among colleges for the good high school players, and so there must be inducement to the players.

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CIVILIANS

BEAT

SERVICES

Colony Civilians yesterday dismissed Combined Services with two minutes left for play and won their two-day match at Chater Road by 22 runs. The Civilians had a first innings lead of 73, and they declared at 3.10 p.m. at 147 for six. Oakley (30) was bowled at 5.58 p.m. with the Services score at 198 runs.

Lieut. T. Grant scored 80 in the second innings. Cull topped the score for the Civilians with 66 in the second innings and K. M. Rumjhan (30 not out and 40) also starred. Most successful bowlers were Owen Hughes (seven wickets) and Corfield (five) for the Civilians, and Corfield and Gambrell (five each) for the Services.

CIVILIANS, 1ST INN.

L. D. Kibbee, c. Grant, b. Hall, 9
T. Grant, lbw, b. Corfield, 80
Morgan, c. Corfield, b. Owen Hughes, 40
G. N. Gosano, c. Darbyshire, b. Corfield, 40
Corfield, c. Morgan, b. Owen Hughes, 16
K. M. Rumjhan, b. Gambrell, 49
F. A. Oakley, c. Oakley, 30
Corfield, c. Owen Hughes, b. Gambrell, 15
Owen Hughes, c. Gambrell, b. Corfield, 23
Gambrell, c. Corfield, b. Owen Hughes, 21
R. S. Cull, c. Cunningham, b. Corfield, 17
Corfield, c. Owen Hughes, b. Gambrell, 2
J. C. Kih, b. Morgan, 4
Extras 1
Total 240

BOWLING

F. N. Gambrell 10 3 42 2
V. C. Kih, lbw, b. Corfield, 14 1 53 1
T. Grant, lbw, b. Corfield, 14 1 53 1
M. Morgan, c. Corfield, b. Owen Hughes, 10 4 21 2
R. Corfield, c. Owen Hughes, b. Gambrell, 15 2 24 4

CIVILIANS, 2ND INN.

A. D. Pantan, at Leriou, b. Kih 40
L. Darbyshire, lbw, Gosano, 47
T. Grant, c. Morgan, b. Corfield, 11
G. N. Cunningham, c. Cull, b. Corfield, 36
Gosano, c. Owen Hughes, b. Corfield, 36
D. A. Oakley, c. Rani, b. Gosano, 0
K. C. A. Hall, b. Owen Hughes, 9
R. Morgan, c. Kibbee, b. Kih, 1
H. Corfield, c. Owen Hughes, 13
W. M. Mitchell, not out, 10
Extras 12
Total 167

BOWLING

Cull 10 3 42 2
Weller 10 3 42 2
Kih 10 3 42 2
Ragil 10 3 42 2
Gosano 10 3 42 2
Owen Hughes 10 3 42 2

CIVILIANS, 2ND INN.

Arthy, c. Pantan, b. Gambrell, 10
Kibbee, b. Gambrell, 4
T. Grant, c. Morgan, b. Corfield, 11
Weller, c. and b. Gambrell, 1
Cull, at Oakley, b. Morgan, 50
Gambrell, not out, 10
Rumjhan, not out, 10
Extras 12
Total (for six wickets dec.) 147

Owen Hughes, Ragil, Leriou, and Kih did not bat.

BOWLING

Corfield 10 3 42 2
Gambrell 10 3 42 2
Hall 10 3 42 2
Nitchell 10 3 42 2
Morgan 10 3 42 2

SERVICES, 2ND INN.

Pantan, lbw, Gosano, 23
Darbyshire, b. Weller, 10
Grant, c. and b. Cull, 13
Cunningham, c. Weller, b. Owen Hughes, 13
Hughes, c. Cull, b. Owen Hughes, 10
Corfield, c. Cull, b. Owen Hughes, 12
Oakley, c. Cull, b. Owen Hughes, 10
Gambrell, c. Leriou, b. Owen Hughes, 5
Morgan, c. Owen Hughes, 0
Hughes, c. Owen Hughes, 0
Corfield, not out, 14
Extras 10
Total 100

BOWLING

Cull 10 3 42 2
Weller 10 3 42 2
Arthy 10 3 42 2
Kih 10 3 42 2
Gosano 10 3 42 2
Owen Hughes 10 3 42 2

VARSITY MATCH

The Annual Oxford v. Cambridge Cricket Match will be held this year on the afternoon of March 9 at the H.K. Cricket Club. The Captains of the teams will be:

Dr L. T. Ride, H.K. University (Oxford), Mr D. McMillan, Education Department (Cambridge).

Any past member of the University who wishes to play in the match should contact his captain.

Lightweight Boxing In Europe At A Very Low EBB

SAYS ARCHIE QUICK

Lightweight boxing in Europe seems to be at a very low ebb. When one recalls the great champions of the past in this division and compares them with Billy Thompson of Yorkshire and Roberto Proietti of Rome in their latest fight at Earls Court, London, the balance is very much on the debit side against the modern performers.

Two years ago Thompson beat Proietti for the European title and lost it to Dussart, of Belgium, who, in turn, relinquished it to Proietti. This time, however, the Italian was much too good for Thompson who seems to not only have reached his peak but gone back considerably. Thompson appeared

POCKET CARTOON



Communists who have taken control of what began as a movement of sincere nationalism. The fact is, however, that France once recognised her own people.

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